

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER
(Published every evening and Sunday)
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The Register-Guard's policy is the complete and impartial publication in its news pages of all news and statements on news. On this page, the editors of The Register-Guard offer their opinions on events of the day and matters of importance to the community, endeavoring to be candid but fair, and helpful in the development of constructive community policy.

A NEWSPAPER IS A CITIZEN OF ITS COMMUNITY.

FARM DEBT REVISION

WHEN Senator Borah urges downward revision of the \$12,000,000,000 load of debt carried by the American farmer he is simply pointing out to us a thing that the nation as a whole has been amazingly slow to realize—namely, that American agriculture has skidded down into a situation so critical that action of the most drastic sort is imperatively required.

It is easy to say the words, "a twelve billion-dollar debt." But when you stop to think how crushing a load of that size is you begin to realize how top-heavy our agricultural establishment has become.

"Agriculture," remarks the senator, "cannot pay out. Even with a reasonable increase in commodity prices, agriculture still cannot pay out."

That is obvious. It is also obvious that as long as agriculture has to carry that load of debt, it cannot buy the goods that our manufacturers have to sell. It cannot continue to meet its tax bills. It cannot, in fact, very well continue to exist as a self-sustaining component of American life.

What is going to happen? Senator Borah asserts that this vast debt will either be scaled down voluntarily by the financial institutions which hold farm paper, or involuntarily through foreclosures, bankruptcy and the remorseless grind of economic forces. And Howard V. Williams, national director of the League for Independent Political Action, asserts bluntly that "farmers are going to have relief either by ballots or by violence."

For more than a decade the American public has listened to the demand for farm relief. It has never, however, answered that demand. It has treated the farmers to a wealth of good advice, and it has produced a lot of books to show just why the farmer is in such a tight place; but it has calmly permitted the farmer's state to get worse and worse, year after year.

Now Senator Borah points the way by emphasizing the importance of a debt reduction program. Such a program, as he points out, is something that only the voluntary initiative of private leaders can achieve; but, if it is to be done, it is quite painfully apparent that it must somehow be done quickly.

RICHERS AND WORRY

THE late Edith Rockefeller McCormick, daughter of the world's richest man, paid two private detectives an average of \$744 a month to guard her during a period of more than eight years.

This bit of news, made public during the settlement of her estate, casts an odd little sidelight on the lives of the very wealthy.

Great riches, apparently, have their drawbacks; among them, the fact that the very wealthy person can never be really carefree. As far as anyone knows, Mrs. McCormick had no more enemies than any ordinary woman—which is about equal to saying that she had none at all. But she felt obliged to retain two guards all the time. Why? Simply because when you are exceedingly rich you can never quite be sure what is going to happen to you.

Now the present moment is not exactly a good time to ring the changes on that old saw, "money doesn't bring happiness"; not when several million Americans haven't even got the price of a plate of ham and eggs. There are many, many people in the land who would be perfectly willing to put up with any inconveniences or dangers that the possession of unlimited funds might bring.

But it is perfectly true, nevertheless, that of all ways to get happiness one of the poorest is to try to buy it.

There are certain minimum requirements for which money is essential. We need a decent place to live, decent food to eat, a chance to bring up our children so that they can get a fair break in life, a little freedom from everlasting worry about the job and the bank account. You can figure out how far our country has to go by reflecting on the vast numbers who have never had any of these things.

But once you have those things, money has done just about all it can do for you. After that it's up to you. If you haven't the inner resources, the philosophy of life, the zest for living that will enable you to find your own happiness, money won't buy it for you.

This incident of Mrs. McCormick's guards is an illuminating commentary on the loneliness and the worry that can exist in the home of a millionaire.

BUYING A CLEAR CONSCIENCE

THE chap who contributes to the "conscience fund" is always a bit of a puzzle to the ordinary citizen. There is, for example, the man who sent \$2 to the New York state treasurer not long ago, enclosing it in a letter in which he confessed that he once voted in New York state when he was not entitled to, and added that the money was to "cover election costs."

Now why, one wonders, would any man's conscience pester him into doing a thing like that? To desire to right an old wrong, or to atone for an old misdeed, is extremely laudable, of course; but the wrong in this case hardly looks as if it had been a heinous one, and even if it had been it does not seem as if dropping \$2 in a state treasury would help matters much.

Most of us, when we grow remorseful, have worse things than that to look back on with regret; and, unfortunately, they are seldom things that can be settled by writing a check.

AN EXAMPLE FOR INDUSTRY

A COMPANY which owns extensive iron ore properties in the upper peninsula of Michigan announced not long ago that on Nov. 1 it will call 1200 miners back to work—not because there is any new demand for its ore, but simply because it recognizes a duty to its employes.

The name of this concern, you might be interested to know, is the Cleveland Cliffs Iron Company. Its mines have been idle for a long time; it has at its properties, already mined, a stock of

3,250,000 tons of ore, and its shipments this year have only been 178,000 tons. The company could exist very nicely for some time to come without bringing another bucketful of ore out of the ground.

But the miners couldn't; and the company has accepted its responsibility in a very commendable fashion. Its action deserves high praise. Would that it might be copied by other companies all over the nation!

TRIAL BY JURY HITS A SNAG

EVERY criminal trial which involves a person who often figures in newspaper headlines is apt to bring about a situation in which it is almost impossible to get a jury satisfactory to both prosecution and defense.

A prospective juror is asked if he has "read about this case in the papers." If he is literate enough to make a decent juror, naturally he has. Then he is asked if he has formed an opinion on the case, from what he has read; and, naturally, he usually says that he has. Thereupon he is dismissed, and the court goes on hunting for jurors who never read the newspapers or who, if they do, don't think twice about what they read there.

Cleveland put Maurice Maschke, Republican boss, on trial recently on an embezzlement charge. And it proved so hard to find jurors who hadn't read or thought about the case that prosecution and defense finally agreed to get along without a jury, submitting evidence and arguments to three judges and leaving the decision up to them.

The action is a strange, thought-provoking commentary on the way our jury system works nowadays.

The American Academy of Speech derides the use of "pumpkin" for "pumpkin." It's just another case where the American Academy of Speech is right—and the rest of the world is wrong.

WHAT OTHER EDITORS THINK

"CONTROLLED PRESS" CRY

THE Wallowa Sun reports that at a meeting of the Enterprise chamber of commerce a Mr. Ball of Corvallis complained that the newspapers of the state are not giving the Zorn-Merpherson school moving measure publicity a square deal because they are forbidden to publish this material by the Oregon State Editorial association.

This rank bunkum has a familiar ring. It's the old charge of a "controlled press" set up by those who find their pet issues generally opposed by the newspapers of the state.

If the newspapers are against us, there must be skulduggery afoot—silly and ridiculous as it is, that is apparently the only formula available for attempts to offset any generally expressed conviction by the state press.

The newspapers of Oregon cannot be controlled. They are as independent and conscientious in their thinking as any newspaper in the country. If they take a stand on an issue they do so because their honest conviction dictates that stand.

This newspaper has never received any order from the Oregon State Editorial association such as Mr. Ball is reported as having cited. If it were to receive such a demand, it would promptly disregard it. The Oregon State Editorial association has nothing whatever to say about what shall go into our news and editorial columns.

This newspaper has treated publicity material from both camps in the school controversy wholly on the basis of news value. It has depended largely on the Associated Press and United Press wires for this material. Unhappily for the school measure, a majority of the real news has been unfavorable, such as the statements of Governor Meier, the state board of higher education and the board's individual members, denouncing the bill for what it is. That may be too bad for the proponents of the school bill, but it is not our fault.

WASHINGTON LETTER

By RODNEY DUTCHER (NEA Service Writer)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Little farebacks from the so-called federal economy wave indicate a certain amount of poetic justice in the picture despite all its elements of hypocrisy, hysteria and fake.

Hardly any of the politicians are honest about the government's expenditures and few records on the issue are clearer than the others, so it doesn't seem unfair when occasional pot-shots are taken at all of them.

Exhaustive revelations of the petty grafts enjoyed by members of Congress were one direct outgrowth of the economy ruckus. Relatives on the payroll, the mileage racket, luxurious junkets, the franking privilege—all those little tricks have been taken up for airing.

Then someone was mean enough to check up and disclose that the expenses of the White House had been mounting steadily since Mr. Hoover moved in there and that apparently nothing was being done about that.

Now were the members of Congress, often attacked for their failure to make a more impressive dent on expenses during the last session, slow to point out that certain cabinet members and their aides had been among the most vigorous lobbyists when the attempt was made to apply economies to their own departments and bureaus.

Right now somebody ought to be putting the Democrats on the pan for their platform promise to reduce federal expenses by 25 per cent. Everybody knows it won't be done, and Democrats themselves don't promise it except in the platform, but apparently the opposition speakers don't dare demand an explanation, lest they be accused of being unsympathetic toward economy.

Everybody knows that three billions of approximately four billions spent by the government goes for the army and navy, veterans and payments on our war debt. The other billion—25 per cent—operates the rest of the government. The first three billions are regarded as "untouchable" and nobody seriously threatens to make real cuts there.

If the Democrats take their 25 per cent out of the other billion they will take it all and thereby virtually abolish the government.

Comptroller General McCarl has just broken up a pretty little plan to use bronze window frames in the new Postoffice Building instead of steel as in other new structures, such as the Commerce Building. It was revealed a while ago that someone had decided to use the bronze and that the change might cost \$500,000. Then bids were called for on both metals, and the bronze was \$10,000 higher.

It was decided to use some bronze and some steel, at an added cost of \$45,500, but McCarl says it can't be done except by presidential order because the law says costs can't be increased by changes or additions not essential for completion of a project as originally planned.

Sam Jones, a smart young newspaperman, seems to be another victim of this economy-mindedness of ours. Sam was an able press-agent for the Republican national committee here, but they had to cut expenses and he was employed as a speech writer for Assistant Secretary of the Navy Ernest Lee Jahneke, who needs a speech writer because he makes a speech nearly every night for Mr. Hoover and the words have to be rearranged from time to time.

So, by Hoover's special authorization, Sam was put on the payroll as a "civil administrative assistant" at \$8,000 a year, which is more than half the admirals get. Various other gents on the federal payroll are doing little things except writing pro-Hoover speeches for the boss, but somehow the trouble-makers picked on Sam Jones.

Numerous other kickbacks will be observed when Congress resumes the economy battle in December and the new session begins to fly.

SIDE GLANCES



"Patience, dear! Let's wait until the game begins."

WHEN A COLD COMES ON GO TO BED AND STAY UNTIL WELL, DOCTOR ADVISES

By DR. MORRIS FISHBEN (Editor, Journal of American Medical Association, and of Hygiene, the Health Magazine)

SIR ST. CLAIR THOMPSON, one of the leading authorities in England on diseases of the nose and throat, a consultant for the king, has recently expressed his views as to the best methods of handling a cold.

"If every patient at the onset of a common cold went to bed and remained there for 36 hours to three days, in an isolated and well-ventilated room, he would not only cease to be a focus of infection, but he would curtail his attack and escape most if not all complications."

He points out further that practically every case of established chronic infection of the sinuses, with perhaps the few exceptions of those that originate from infected teeth or infected swimming pools, probably begins as an acute condition following a common cold.

Such complications affecting the sinuses usually clear up promptly if the patient is put to bed, kept warm and has the material drained from the sinuses by a competent physician once a day as long as there is considerable drainage.

There are various methods of attempting to harden people against colds, but, so far as is known, such hardening will not prevent a cold.

Indeed, long continued freedom from an attack seems to be the ideal situation for the development of an attack. However, it is well for the prevention of colds to insist on plenty of fresh and frequently renewed air, particularly in the bedroom; to insist on proper elimination through the skin, and on cleanliness maintained by daily bathing.

Almost everybody knows the best

methods for getting rid of a cold promptly. First, take a warm bath, then go to bed and keep warm, if necessary with hot water bottles and a covering over the head. In the meantime the windows should provide plenty of ventilation.

It is not desirable to urge bowel action if it is normal, but if there has been constipation the bowels should be stimulated with proper medication.

A person must take plenty of water, preferably in the form of warm drinks such as tea, milk, lemonade, or orangeade. It is not well at such times to crowd the digestion, so that food should be light. The loss of appetite and the interference with the sense of taste, due to the cold, usually help to take care of this.

The aches and the feverish feeling associated with the common cold can be relieved by any of the home remedies that most people know about. It is not desirable to check the flow of mucus from the nose since this is one of nature's methods for protecting the inflamed membranes and of getting rid of the infection on the surface.

Above all, however, there should be warmth, and plenty of it, as well as good ventilation for comfort and recovery.

Many people recommend the use of injections of vaccines of various kinds for the common cold, but there is no good evidence that they are especially valuable either in the prevention of future colds or for the treatment of a cold that is active. It is particularly important to be sure that a severe infection does not begin in the ear and gradually get worse. At the very first sign of the involvement of an ear it is well to call a physician who will take action to open the ear if pus in any considerable amount is forming.

At The Churches Sunday

Local Church Services Varied for Sunday; Young Peoples' Groups Especially Active; Last of Cooperative Services Comes Sunday Evening

THE last of the co-operative services conducted by the Methodist Episcopal, Congregational, and Central Presbyterian churches will be held Sunday evening at the C. P. church. The services have been held as open discussion forums for the past several weeks. "Capital Punishment" is the general subject for the evening. Young peoples' groups in the church are especially active this week, and Christian Endeavor groups are furthering plans for their state convention to be held here in the spring.

Fairmount Presbyterian Fifteenth avenue east at Villard street. Rev. R. E. Clark, minister. World's Temperance Sunday will be observed by a special sermon on prohibition. Topic, "Repeal As a Moral Issue." Miss Rose Simons will be the soloist at this service. The Sunday school will present a temperance program at 9:45 under the direction of Elmer Sordam, superintendent. The C. E. groups will meet as usual at 5:30 and T. Layman's prayer meeting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Garrett Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.

Walterville Presbyterian Rev. R. E. Clark, pastor. Preaching service Sunday morning at 7:30. Topic of sermon, "The Forgiveness of Sins," taking up the next tenet of our creed. Mr. Page and Mr. Clark will sing "The You're Sins Be As Scarlet." Union C. E. society meets at 6:45. Bible school at 10 a. m. F. W. Page, supt.

Vaughn Church of Christ Conley C. Sibley, pastor. Sunday school at 10 a. m.; sermon at 11 o'clock. Topic, "The Power of the Gospel." C. E. at 6:15 p. m.; evening services at 7:30. Topic, "The Two Natures of Man."

Walterville Church of Christ Fifteenth avenue east at Villard street. Rev. R. E. Clark, minister. World's Temperance Sunday will be observed by a special sermon on prohibition. Topic, "Repeal As a Moral Issue." Miss Rose Simons will be the soloist at this service. The Sunday school will present a temperance program at 9:45 under the direction of Elmer Sordam, superintendent. The C. E. groups will meet as usual at 5:30 and T. Layman's prayer meeting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Garrett Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.

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Overcomers, 6:30 p. m., Ronald Nest, president. Negro ministers by the Pooler quartet. Evening service, 7:30 o'clock; sermon topic, "Man's Last Chance," illustrated by charts. The Pooler quartet will render several negro spirituals. Thursday evening, 7:30, message and special by Eugene Young people.

First Church of Christ, Scientist Corner of Twelfth avenue east and Oak street. Sunday services at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. The subject of the lesson sermon is "Everlasting Punishment." Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Wednesday evening testimonial meeting at 8 o'clock. The reading room at 432 Miner building is open daily from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays and holidays, from 2 to 5 p. m. On Wednesdays the reading room closes at 5 p. m.

Central Lutheran Sixth avenue and Pearl streets. P. J. Luvaas, pastor. Graded Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. Mrs. Alice Teags, superintendent. Morning service, 11 o'clock; Rev. R. Hogstad will deliver the sermon. There will be no evening service. Midweek Bible hour and prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

Bethany Evangelical Sixth and Blair streets. C. S. Bergstrom, pastor. Morning service at 11 o'clock; sermon topic, "The Horns of the Altar," the pastor preaching. Evening service at 7:30 o'clock; general inspirational service with a brief address by the pastor. Sunday school at 10 o'clock. D. B. Trout, superintendent. Young people's meetings at 6:30. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening at 7:30.

Springfield Christian Bible school at 9:45 a. m. Morning worship at 11 o'clock. "Christian Stewardship," sermon by the pastor, Rev. Veltie Pruitt. Special music. Christian Endeavor at 6:30 p. m. Gold Smith, leader. Evening service, 7:30 o'clock. Congregational singing, sermon by the pastor, and special music by the choir.

Springfield Baptist Second and C streets. Morning service at 11 o'clock; sermon, "God's Estimate of Man." Special music by the choir. Evening service, 7:30 o'clock; subject, "The Christiana Conflict." Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. F. Freese, superintendent. Midweek services Thursday at 7:30 p. m.; the pastor, leader. Young people's meeting at 6:30 p. m. Sunday.

First Christian Eleventh and Oak streets. S. Earl Childers, pastor. Bible school at 9:45 a. m. John B. Perry, superintendent. Classes for all ages. Morning service 11 o'clock; sermon topic, "Significant Voices," S. Earl Childers. Evening service at 7:30 o'clock. Sermon topic, "What is Death and Where Are the Dead?" S. Earl Childers. Dr. Childers is introducing a series of sermons upon the general topic of "The Adventures of an Heir Apparent." The first sermon in the series Sunday evening. Everyone is invited to hear these discussions. Young People's meeting Sunday evening at 6:15. Mid-week services Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

Bethesda Lutheran Elmira road. Samuel J. Hansen, pastor. Divine worship at 11 a. m. The choir will sing, "Behold, Me at the Door." Sunday school and Bible class at 9:30.

Walterville Church of Christ Walterville schoolhouse. Mrs. G. F. Lattin, pastor. Bible school at 10 a. m. Mrs. C. R. Sylvester, superintendent. Morning service, at 11 o'clock; sermon topic, "The Autonomy of the Local Church." Young people meet at 7 p. m. Evening service at 7:45 o'clock; sermon topic, "Ghosts and Spirits." Brother F. L. Cook of Eugene will speak on "Prohibition." Tuesday evening at 7:45 and has promised us some good music, too.

Nazarene Eighth and Madison streets. J. Martin Clois, pastor. Sunday school at 10 a. m. D. R. Wintley, superintendent. Morning service at 11 a. m. Sermon topic, "Keep Thy Heart with All Diligence." Evening service at 7:30 o'clock; sermon topic, "Christian Joy." Mid-week service, Wednesday evening, 7:30; subject, "Soul Winning."

Vaneta Bible Standard Beulah Jones, pastor. Bible school at 10 o'clock; Albert Adams, superintendent. Morning service, 11 o'clock. Junior's service at 3 o'clock. Illustrated message entitled, "The City of Palm Trees." Evening service at 7:45 o'clock; sermon topic, "The Midnight Hour." Special number, "His Coming Soon." Midweek service.

Lane County Hallway Mission West St. and Washington streets. D. M. Higbee, superintendent. Song and praise meeting Sunday afternoon at 2:30. Gospel message at 3:15 by the superintendent of the mission. The Prayer Band meets each Tuesday evening at 7:45.

Salvation Army 707 Pearl street. Adj. and Mrs. George E. Bree, pastor. Morning service at 11 o'clock; sermon topic, "Personal Duty." Young People's Legion at 6:30 p. m. Evening service at 8 o'clock. Evangelistic service conducted by Envy L. Gray McCormick. Special music.

Community Liberal Eleventh avenue and Ferry street. Ernest M. Whitesmith, minister. Church school at 9:45. Church service at 11 o'clock; sermon topic, "There is No Other Way of Salvation But the Way of Cross." Radio broadcast at 2 o'clock. Subject of address at 7:30, "A Short and Simple Road to Peace and Plenty."

Springfield Full Gospel Assembly 231 Main street. Rev. Raymond R. Merrin, pastor. Sunday school at 9:45. Mr. Harwood, superintendent. Morning service at 11 o'clock; sermon topic, "God's Walkathon." Evening service, 7:30 o'clock; sermon topic, "The Personal Return of Our Lord and Savior." Tuesday at 7:30 p. m., fourth of a series of Bible studies on "Seven Things That Fall Not," subject "God's Compassion

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Christian Life and Law

Text: Ro. 13:1-7; Gal. 6:7-10

The International Union Sunday School Lesson for Oct. 30

By WM. E. GILROY, D. D. (Editor of The Congregationalist) THERE is no deeper problem for thoughtful men and women than the problem of law observance with consideration not only of its practical side, but of the philosophy and relation to spirit, attitude, and freedom which underlies it.

The amount of space that the New Testament gives to the problem, as it confronted the early Christians, makes the writing of Paul and others very valuable for their suzerainty and guidance in meeting the problem today.

Perhaps it should be said that if we are to get full effect of such writings and teachings, we must take them as a whole. In this particular lesson, for instance, taken chiefly from Romans 13, we have an early statement of Paul's attitude toward law and government, which, I believe it could be shown, was considerably modified in his later life.

Paul was a colonial, born under the Roman empire, and a citizen of that empire. It was no small thing to be a free-born Roman citizen, and Paul valued the privilege and the responsibility very highly, as more than one passage shows.

As a man who had devoted his life to large plans and purposes, Paul had an instinctive admiration for the Roman empire with its sweep of power and authority.

He evidently believed, also, that on the whole this authority was exercised for orderly ends, and he had a large measure of confidence in the sort of justice meted out by Rome. Thus it was that when Paul found himself, under conditions of his own arrest, unable to get justice in the Palestinian courts, he appealed, as was his citizen's privilege, to Rome and to Caesar. Then came a period of disillusionment. Instead of finding prompt and just consideration of his

case at Rome, he found himself held as a prisoner with delay in the process of justice and little means of real vindication.

The result is that in Paul's later writings—the epistles that came from the period of his imprisonment in Rome—there is a very different note. He is not so sure that "powers that be are ordained of God," but he speaks of them often as manifestations of the "prince of the power of the air, the children of disobedience."

These discriminations are vital and important. The situation is completely changed from that of Paul's day, in a democracy in which the same made rule and authority are in the hands of the people themselves.

We ought to have respect for our government and institutions, because they are of our own making, and if we cannot respect them, it is because we ought to be doing our own work and living our own lives of citizenship upon a more effective plane.

We should, however, remember that every breakdown of justice and of every denial of rights and liberties to the citizen who is entitled to them, tends, not to the strengthening, but to the weakening of government.

The power of civil institutions in a democracy does not depend upon a spirit of subservience, but upon a spirit of moral and righteous independence, which not only observes and obeys the law, but demands that these laws in themselves, and in their administration, shall be just and righteous.

The obligation resting upon the citizen in this connection is clear and plain. There can be no such thing as law and order where the sense of law and order is not strongly embedded in the citizen and in the entire conception of citizenship. All the associations of moral and spiritual life support this high principle in relation to the state, and one cannot be a good Christian without being a good citizen.

For all ages. Howard N. Moser, assisted by Ernest E. Ross, superintendent. The pastor will use as his topic for the 11 o'clock service, "A Crowning Experience," this being the 18th of a series. The Overcomers meet at 6 p. m., the young people meeting in a live service at this hour. The evening service will be broadcast over KORE from 7:30 to 9. The pastor will give a short talk from 1:30 to 2:30 p. m. before the sermon. The subject will be "A Crowning Experience." The subject of Bible study Tuesday night at 7:30. Friday 7:30 p. m., young people's night.

St. Mary's Episcopal Olive and Seventh streets. H. R. White, rector. Holy Communion, 8 o'clock; morning service, 11 o'clock; sermon topic, "The Saints and the Saviour."

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints 90 East Broadway streets. A. B. Johns, branch president. Sunday school, 10 o'clock. Evening service, 7:30 o'clock; Relief society, Tuesday at 3 p. m. Primary, Tuesday at 4 p. m. M. I. A. Tuesday at 7:30 p. m.

Sunset Home Chapel 1251 Charnock streets. R. Bogstad, pastor. No morning service. Pastor Bogstad conducting services in Central Lutheran at 11 a. m. Fellowship services at 3 p. m. Rev. S. J. Hansen, pastor Bethesda church.

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